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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/720,423	11/25/2003	Dave R. Dehart	10016167-1	5102

22879   7590   02/04/2008
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EXAMINER
NGUYEN, ALLEN H

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2625	

NOTIFICATION DATE	DELIVERY MODE
02/04/2008	ELECTRONIC

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Notice of the Office communication was sent electronically on above-indicated "Notification Date" to the following e-mail address(es):

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PTOL-90A (Rev. 04/07)

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE <u>3</u> MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.
- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed
  after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
  Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any
  earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on <u>14 November 2007</u>.

2a)☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b)☐ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is
closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) <u>1-20</u> is/are pending in the application.

    4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) <u>1-20</u> is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☒ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☒ The drawing(s) filed on <u>12 March 2004</u> is/are: a)☒ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

    Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

    Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

    a)☐ All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

      1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

      2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

      3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage
application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

    * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1)☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)

2)☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)

3)☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date <u>11/14/2007</u>.

4)☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ .

5)☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application

6)☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

- This office action is responsive to the following communication:

  Amendment filed on 11/14/2007.

- Claims 1-20 are currently pending in the application.

Information Disclosure Statement

1.   The information disclosure statement (IDS) submitted on 11/14/2008 has

been considered by the examiner.

Specification

2.   The disclosure is objected to because of the following informalities:

In Specification, page 5, line 25,

" printer 1062 " should be changed to - - printer 106 - -.

Appropriate correction is required.

Response to Arguments

3.   Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1-20 have been considered

but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

4.   The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for

all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

5.   Claims 1-3, 5, 7-20 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being

unpatentable over Shima (US 7,215,437) in view of Edmonds (US 6,748,183).

        Regarding claim 1, Shima '437 discloses a method for providing printer

information to a user, the method comprising:

        displaying a dialog box (Display Print Dialogue Box, fig. 7, Step 702) to a

user in response to a user input (i.e., when a user has initiated execution of a

printer addition program, the client computer 2 displays a dialogue box and urges

the user to select a type of printer he is going to add ; see col. 7, lines 20-25, fig.

5A), the dialog box (Print Dialogue, fig. 10) including a link to an embedded web

server (EWS) of a printer (i.e., a Web client remotely accesses the printer 3 that

is caused to function as a Web server; see col. 5, lines 37-40, fig. 1), the EWS

maintaining status information corresponding to the printer (i.e., it is preferable

that each printer send its own status information; see col. 3, lines 37-40).

        in response to the user actuating the link (Print Dialogue, fig. 8), providing

the user with the status information corresponding to the printer from the EWS

(i.e., if the user manipulates the pull-down button 84 with the mouse cursor C, the

client computer 2 displays a list of usable printers; see col. 8, lines 15-20).

        It is noted that Shima '437 does not explicitly show wherein the link is

displayed within the dialog box without the user having to input the link such that

the link is automatically displayed within the dialog box as part of the dialog box

being displayed.

However, the above-mentioned claimed limitations are well known in the

art as evidenced by Edmonds '183. In particular, Edmonds '183 teaches wherein

the link is displayed within the dialog box (figs. 2-4) without the user having to

input the link such that the link is automatically displayed within the dialog box as

part of the dialog box being displayed (i.e., the status information displayed tells

the user that Tray 1 is low, Tray 3 is empty and MPT is loaded with thick card

stock. Therefore, the link is displayed on a predetermined periodic basis and in

response to a user input; see col. 4, lines 34-36, fig. 2).

In view of the above, having the system of Shima and then given the well-

established teaching of Edmonds, it would have been obvious to one having

ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to modify the

system of Shima as taught by Edmonds to include: wherein the link is displayed

within the dialog box without the user having to input the link such that the link is

automatically displayed within the dialog box as part of the dialog box being

displayed, since such a modification would allow a user to specify various

parameters for printing.

Regarding claim 2, Shima '437 discloses the method, wherein:

the dialog box (figs. 5A-5C) comprises multiple pages (col. 7, lines 20-35);

in displaying the dialog box (fig. 9) to the user, the link is provided on a

first of the pages that is displayed. (i.e., it the pull-down button 84 is manipulated,

the printer driver displays a list of already registered, usable printers as a pull-down menu in the print dialogue box; see col. 8, lines 22-25, fig. 9).

Regarding claim 3, Shima '437 discloses the method, wherein the dialog box is a print dialog box (Print Dialogue, fig. 10).

Regarding claim 5, Shima '437 does not disclose the method, wherein the print dialog box comprises a Properties actuator, which, in response to actuation thereof, displays multiple pages;

the link is provided on one of the pages displayed to the user in response to actuating the Properties actuator.

However, the above-mentioned claimed limitations are well known in the art as evidenced by Edmonds '183. In particular, Edmonds '183 teaches the method, wherein the print dialog box (fig. 4) comprises a Properties actuator (6200 Document Properties, fig. 4), which, in response to actuation thereof (on a predetermined periodic basis and in response to a user input, col. 2, lines 38-40), displays multiple pages (Layout, Paper/Quality, Output Options, Color and Troubleshooting pages, fig. 4);

the link is provided on one of the pages displayed to the user in response to actuating the Properties actuator (i.e., a separate dialog box is shown under "Paper/Quality." Under "Automatic" tray selection, both paper size and paper type are displayed; see col. 4, lines 50-55, fig. 3).

In view of the above, having the system of Shima and then given the well-established teaching of Edmonds, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to modify the system of Shima as taught by Edmonds to include: the method, wherein the print dialog box comprises a Properties actuator, which, in response to actuation thereof, displays multiple pages; the link is provided on one of the pages displayed to the user in response to actuating the Properties actuator, since such a modification would allow a user to specify various parameters for printing.

Regarding claim 7, Shima '437 discloses the method, wherein the EWS (i.e., a Web client remotely accesses the printer 3 that is caused to function as a Web server; see col. 5, lines 37-40, fig. 1) comprises information corresponding to a service manual of the printer (i.e., an exemplary print dialogue box being displayed on the screen, which has a printer selection area 81 and a setting area 82. The printer selection area 81 has a printer name display space 83 and a pull-down button 84. If the user manipulates the pull-down button 84 with the mouse cursor C, the client computer 2 displays a list of usable printers; see col. 8, lines 15-20, fig. 8).

Regarding claim 8, Shima '437 discloses the method, wherein:

the method additionally comprises providing a list of printers from which the user is able to print (i.e., if the user selects an output destination printer from the pull-down menu; col. 8, lines 24-26), each of the printers having

corresponding printer information associated therewith (i.e., the print dialogue

box becomes as shown in FIG. 10);

in response to the user selecting one of the printers of the list (i.e.,

acquires status information of the selected output destination printer, and

displays it in a printer status space 86 (step 705); see col. 8, lines 30-35, fig. 7), a

corresponding link to a EWS that comprises the printer information associated

with the printer selected is displayed (i.e., it is preferable that each printer send

its own status information; see col. 3, lines 37-40).

Regarding claim 9, Shima '437 discloses a method for providing printer

status information to a user, the method comprising:

providing information corresponding to a link to a user of a printer (i.e.,

acquires status information of the selected output destination printer, and

displays it in a printer status space 86 (step 705); see col. 8, lines 31-33, fig. 7),

the link corresponding to an embedded web server (EWS) (i.e., a Web client

remotely accesses the printer 3 that is caused to function as a Web server; see

col. 5, lines 37-40, fig. 1), the EWS maintaining status information corresponding

to the printer (i.e., it is preferable that each printer send its own status

information; see col. 3, lines 37-40), the link being displayable to the user in

response to a user input such that (i.e., when a user has initiated execution of a

printer addition program, the client computer 2 displays a dialogue box; col. 7,

lines 20-25), in response to the user actuating the link (i.e., If the user selects an

output destination printer from the pull-down menu; col. 8, lines 24-25), the user

is provided with the status information corresponding to the printer (i.e., the print dialogue box becomes as shown in FIG. 10).

It is noted that Shima '437 does not explicitly show <u>wherein the link is displayed within a dialog box that is displayed, the link being displayed</u> within the <u>dialog box without the user having to input the link such that the link is automatically displayed within the dialog box as part of the dialog box being displayed</u>.

However, the above-mentioned claimed limitations are well known in the art as evidenced by Edmonds '183. In particular, Edmonds '183 teaches <u>wherein the link is displayed within the dialog box</u> (figs. 2-4) <u>without the user having to input the link such that the link is automatically displayed within the dialog box as part of the dialog box being displayed</u> (i.e., the status information displayed tells the user that Tray 1 is low, Tray 3 is empty and MPT is loaded with thick card stock. Therefore, the link is displayed on a predetermined periodic basis and in response to a user input; see col. 4, lines 34-36, fig. 2).

In view of the above, having the system of Shima and then given the well-established teaching of Edmonds, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to modify the system of Shima as taught by Edmonds to include: <u>wherein the link is displayed within the dialog box without the user having to input the link such that the link is automatically displayed within the dialog box as part of the dialog box being displayed</u>, since such a modification would allow a user to specify various parameters for printing.

Regarding claim 10, Shima '437 does not disclose the method, wherein, in

providing information corresponding to a link to a user of a printer, the

information corresponding to the link is installed in the printer.

However, the above-mentioned claimed limitations are well known in the

art as evidenced by Edmonds '183. In particular, Edmonds '183 teaches the

method, wherein, in providing information corresponding to a link to a user of a

printer, the information corresponding to the link is installed in the printer (i.e.,

consumable status and total pages printed (information which is typically

available at the printer's display). This information is available through a built-in

web server installed in the printer; see col. 1, lines 40-45).

In view of the above, having the system of Shima and then given the well-

established teaching of Edmonds, it would have been obvious to one having

ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to modify the

system of Shima as taught by Edmonds to include: the method, wherein, in

providing information corresponding to a link to a user of a printer, the

information corresponding to the link is installed in the printer, since Edmonds

stated in col. 1, lines 5-10 that such a modification would ensure a system and

method which displays dynamic consumable status in a driver user interface.

Regarding claim 11, Shima '437 does not disclose the method, wherein, in

providing information corresponding to a link to a user of a printer, the user

installs the information corresponding to the link in the printer.

However, the above-mentioned claimed limitations are well known in the art as evidenced by Edmonds '183. In particular, Edmonds '183 teaches the method, wherein, in providing information corresponding to a link to a user of a printer, the user installs the information corresponding to the link in the printer (i.e., Printer driver 32 has been installed on host device 30 and resides on the host device's hard drive. Printer driver 32 includes a controller for controlling operation of the printer from the host device 30, a query routine for querying the printer 20 for consumable status information, and a user interface 34 which displays the status in the host device display 36; see col. 3, lines 20-30).

In view of the above, having the system of Shima and then given the well-established teaching of Edmonds, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to modify the system of Shima as taught by Edmonds to include: the method, wherein, in providing information corresponding to a link to a user of a printer, the user installs the information corresponding to the link in the printer, since Edmonds stated in col. 1, lines 5-10 that such a modification would ensure a system and method which displays dynamic consumable status in a driver user interface.

Regarding claim 12, Shima '437 discloses the method, wherein:

the user has access to multiple printers (i.e., a server computer for a relay between client computers and printers that are connected to each other via a network; see col. 2, lines 5-10, figs. 1, 9);

the method further comprises:

providing the user with a link to an EWS (i.e., a Web client remotely accesses the printer 3 that is caused to function as a Web server; see col. 5, lines 37-40, fig. 1) that comprises printer information corresponding to one of the multiple printers currently selected by the user (i.e., acquires status information of the selected output destination printer, and displays it in a printer status space 86 (step 705); see col. 8, lines 30-35, fig. 9).

Regarding claim 13, Shima '437 discloses a system (fig. 1) for providing printer status information to a user (i.e., the printer 3 sends status information of prescribed items to the server.computer 1 every predetermined period; col. 6, lines 39-41), the system comprising:

a status link system operative to display a link to an embedded web server (EWS) of a printer (i.e., a Web client remotely accesses the printer 3 that is caused to function as a Web server; see col. 5, lines 37-40, fig. 1) to a user in response to a user input (i.e., acquires status information of the selected output destination printer, and displays it in a printer status space 86 (step 705); see col. 8, lines 31-33, fig. 7), the link being displayed in association with a dialog box (Print Dialogue, fig. 10), the EWS maintaining status information corresponding to the printer such that (i.e., when a user has initiated execution of a printer addition program, the client computer 2 displays a dialogue box; col. 7, lines 20-25), in response to the user actuating the link (i.e., If the user selects an output destination printer from the pull-down menu; col. 8, lines 24-25), the user is

provided with the status information corresponding to the printer (i.e., the print dialogue box becomes as shown in FIG. 10),

It is noted that Shima '437 does not explicitly show wherein the link is displayed within the dialog box without the user having to input the link such that the link is automatically displayed within the dialog box as part of the dialog box being displayed.

However, the above-mentioned claimed limitations are well known in the art as evidenced by Edmonds '183. In particular, Edmonds '183 teaches wherein the link is displayed within the dialog box (figs. 2-4) without the user having to input the link such that the link is automatically displayed within the dialog box as part of the dialog box being displayed (i.e., the status information displayed tells the user that Tray 1 is low, Tray 3 is empty and MPT is loaded with thick card stock. Therefore, the link is displayed on a predetermined periodic basis and in response to a user input; see col. 4, lines 34-36, fig. 2).

In view of the above, having the system of Shima and then given the well-established teaching of Edmonds, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to modify the system of Shima as taught by Edmonds to include: wherein the link is displayed within the dialog box without the user having to input the link such that the link is automatically displayed within the dialog box as part of the dialog box being displayed, since such a modification would allow a user to specify various parameters for printing.

Regarding claim 14, Shima '437 discloses the system, further comprising:

the printer interface instructions (Receive Print Instruction Step 701, fig. 7) being operative to display a print dialog box (Display Print Dialogue Box Step 702, fig. 7) to the user in response to a user input (i.e., acquires status information of the selected output destination printer, and displays it in a printer status space 86 (step 705); col. 8, lines 31-35, fig. 7), the link being displayed in association with the print dialog box (Print Dialogue Box, fig. 8).

It is noted that Shima '437 does not explicitly show the system, further comprising:

a computer system comprising:

a processor operative to execute instructions;

memory communicating with the processor and operative to store instruction executable by the processor;

printer interface instructions stored by the memory.

However, the above-mentioned claimed limitations are well known in the art as evidenced by Edmonds '183. In particular, Edmonds '183 teaches the system (fig. 1), further comprising:

a computer system (Host device 30, which may be a personal computer, fig. 1) comprising:

a processor (CPU of Host device 30, fig. 1) operative to execute instructions (i.e., a query routine for querying the printer 20 for consumable status information; see col. 3, lines 23-24);

memory communicating with the processor and operative to store

instruction executable by the processor (i.e., printer driver 32 includes a

controller for controlling operation of the printer from the host device 30; col. 3,

lines 21-23);

printer interface instructions stored by the memory (i.e., Printer driver 32

has been installed on host device 30 and resides on the host device's hard drive;

see col. 3, lines 20-21, fig. 1).

In view of the above, having the system of Shima and then given the well-

established teaching of Edmonds, it would have been obvious to one having

ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to modify the

system of Shima as taught by Edmonds to include: the system, further

comprising: a computer system comprising:

a processor operative to execute instructions; memory communicating

with the processor and operative to store instruction executable by the processor;

printer interface instructions stored by the memory, since such a

modification would allow a user to specify various parameters for printing.

Regarding claim 15, Shima '437 discloses the system (fig. 1), wherein:

the printer interface instructions are executable to display a list of printers

with which the computer system has access (i.e., a print instruction while an

application program is being executed on the client computer 2, the application

program calls a printer driver and passes, application data as a subject of printing

to the printer driver (step 701); see col. 8, lines 5-10, fig. 7), each of the printers

having corresponding printer information associated therewith (i.e., The printer

driver that has been called by the application program displays a print dialogue

box on the screen of the client computer 2 (step 702); see col. 8, lines 10-12, fig.

7);

in response to the user selecting one of the printers of the list (i.e.,

whereupon a state of waiting for an input from the user is established (step 703);

see col. 8, lines 12-15, fig. 7), the status link system is operative to display a

corresponding link to an EWS (i.e., a Web client remotely accesses the printer 3

that is caused to function as a Web server; see col. 5, lines 37-40, fig. 1) that

maintains the printer status information associated with the printer selected (i.e.,

acquires status information of the selected output destination printer, and

displays it in a printer status space 86 (step 705); see col. 8, lines 31-33, fig. 7).

Regarding claim 16, Shima '437 discloses the system, further comprising:

a printer (3, fig. 1) communicating with the computer system (1, fig. 1).

Regarding claim 17, Shima '437 discloses the system, wherein the status

link system is stored by the printer (i.e., various network-related settings are

made in advance in the printer 3 that intends to log in to the server computer 1;

col. 5, lines 32-35).

Regarding claim 18, Shima '437 discloses the system, wherein the status

link system is stored by the computer system (i.e., the printer management table

consists of items of "logical printer name," "IP address," "port number," "printer

type," "printer model," "number of queueing jobs" indicating the number of print

jobs that are spooled in a printer, and "state" indicating the state of the printer.

These pieces of information are managed by using a unique printer management

ID that is issued by the server computer 1; col. 6, lines 50-60).

Regarding claim 19, Shima '437 discloses the system, wherein the status

link system is stored on a computer-readable medium (i.e., a program for causing

a computer to perform a prescribed function or a recording medium on which

such a program is recorded; see col. 3, lines 45-50).

Regarding claim 20, Shima '437 discloses the system, further comprising:

means (i.e., a Web client remotely accesses the printer 3 that is caused to

function as a Web server; see col. 5, lines 37-40, fig. 1) for displaying the link

(Print Dialogue Box, fig. 10).

6.   Claim 4 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over

Shima (US 7,215,437) in view of Edmonds (US 6,748,183), and further in view of

Wiley et al. (US 2004/0137855).

Regarding claim 4, the combination of Shima '437 and Edmonds '183

does not disclose the method, wherein the print dialog box comprises a

Properties actuator, which, in response to actuation thereof, displays multiple

pages;

the link is provided on a first of the pages displayed to the user in response to actuating the Properties actuator.

However, the above-mentioned claimed limitations are well known in the art as evidenced by Wiley '855. In particular, Wiley '855 teaches the method, wherein the print dialog box (dialog window 48, page 5, paragraph [0058], fig. 4a) comprises a Properties actuator ("Properties" button 50, fig. 4a), which, in response to actuation thereof, displays multiple pages (i.e., this displays a properties dialog window that presents to the user 27 certain properties of a printer that can be selected by the user; see page 5, paragraph [0058]);

the link is provided on a first of the pages displayed to the user in response to actuating the Properties actuator (i.e., the user 27 is given the opportunity to select at 104 various properties of the printer from a print application dialog window 48 by clicking on the "Properties" button 50 displayed; see page 5, paragraph [0058]).

In view of the above, having the combination system of Shima and Edmonds, and then given the well-established teaching of Wiley '855, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to modify the combination system of Shima and Edmonds as taught by Wiley '855 to include: wherein the print dialog box comprises a Properties actuator, which, in response to actuation thereof, displays multiple pages; the link is provided on a first of the pages displayed to the user in response to actuating the Properties actuator, since Wiley '855 stated on page 1,

paragraph [0012] that such a modification would ensure having properties that meet the user's requirements.

7.   Claim 6 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Shima (US 7,215,437) in view of Edmonds (US 6,748,183), and further in view of Wu (US 2004/0130746).

Regarding claim 6, Shima '437 does not disclose the method, wherein the print dialog box comprises a Properties actuator, which, in response to actuation thereof, displays a Layout page and an About page;

the link is provided on the About page.

However, the above-mentioned claimed limitations are well known in the art as evidenced by Edmonds '183. In particular, Edmonds '183 teaches the method, wherein the print dialog box comprises a Properties actuator (i.e., a separate dialog box is shown under "Paper/Quality." Under "Automatic" tray selection, both paper size and paper type are displayed; col. 4, lines 50-55, fig. 4).

In view of the above, having the system of Shima and then given the well-established teaching of Edmonds, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to modify the system of Shima as taught by Edmonds to include: the method, wherein the print dialog box comprises a Properties actuator, since such a modification would allow a user to specify various parameters for printing.

It is noted that the combination of Shima '437 and Edmonds '183 does not disclose the method which, in response to actuation thereof, displays a Layout page and an About page,

the link is provided on the About page.

However, the above-mentioned claimed limitations are well known in the art as evidenced by Wu '746. In particular, Wu '746 teaches the method which, in response to actuation thereof, displays a Layout page and an About page (About, fig. 5a),

the link is provided on the About page (i.e., it is noted that the user can receiving additional information about the print driver by selecting an "About" button, fig.5a).

In view of the above, having the combination system of Shima and Edmunds, and then given the well-established teaching of Wu, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to modify the combination system of Shima and Edmunds as taught by Wu to include: wherein the print dialog box comprises a Properties actuator, which, in response to actuation thereof, displays a Layout page and an About page; and the link is provided on the About page, since Wu stated on page 1, paragraph [0008] that such a modification would ensure the advantage of using the Internet Printing Protocol is that it provides the opportunity to transmit digital document print jobs anywhere in the world to printers coupled to the Internet without the long distance charges that a facsimile transmission can incur.

Conclusion

8.   The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

Nakagiri et al. (US 6,999,198) discloses print control method and apparatus.

Berklau-Halvor (US 6,782,495) discloses method for analyzing printer faults.

Whitmarsh (US 6,958,824) discloses system and method for accessing and using a commercial print service.

9.   **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL.** Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

10.   Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from

the examiner should be directed to Allen H. Nguyen whose telephone number is

571-270-1229. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F from 9:00 AM-

6:00 PM.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the

examiner's supervisor, King Poon can be reached on (571)-272-7440. The fax

phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is

assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from

the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information

for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public

PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through

Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-

direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR

system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-

free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service

Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-

9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

AN

KING Y. POON
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER

01/25/2008